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Plans of 1957 graduates: Entering jobs upon graduation, seeking jobs, entering advanced studies, marrying, and entering military service. Also includes analyses of factors such as salaries and location of jobs, of graduates in liberal arts, nursing, home economics, teaching, agriculture, business and commerce, and engineering. Lists schools in which Wisconsin's 1957 college graduates planned to enter advanced studies.

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RESEARCH STUDY V
April 1958

WHAT DID WISCONSIN'S 1957 COLLEGE GRADUATES PLAN TO DO BEYOND COLLEGE?

In the Spring of 1957, the seniors graduating from the University of Wisconsin, the State Colleges and sixteen privately-controlled degree-granting colleges* were asked to complete a brief questionnaire upon which they stated their plans beyond graduation.

Information was received from 4,875 graduates -- more than ninety per cent of all seniors graduating from all of Wisconsin's degree-granting colleges in Spring, 1957. An analysis of the plans of the graduates reveals these interesting facts:

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES AMONG COLLEGES

The table below compares the distribution of the graduates of the several types of colleges with the distribution of the total enrollment in those colleges during the school year 1956-57.

	Per Cent of Total Enrollment*	Per Cent of Total Graduates
University	37.8	40.5
State Colleges	23.5	21.0
Private Colleges	34.4	38.5

*undergraduate

THE PLANS OF THE GRADUATES

More than two-thirds (68%) of all the graduates expected to move from school directly into jobs. Almost one-half (49%) of them had secured jobs before graduation. About one out of five were seeking jobs at the time of graduation, but had not yet secured one. About one out of

*These colleges are: Alverno, Beloit, Carroll, Cardinal Stritch, Dominican, Edgewood, Lakeland, Lawrence, Marquette, Milton, Mount Mary, Milwaukee-Downer, Northland, Ripon, St. Norbert, and Milwaukee School of Engineering.

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seven were continuing their studies in graduate, law, medical or theological schools. About one out of seven men were entering military service; and about one out of eleven women were becoming married and choosing homemaking as their immediate life plan.

TABLE I

THE PLANS OF WISCONSIN'S 1957 COLLEGE GRADUATES
(By Type of College)

A. MEN

	UNIVERSITY OF WIS.		STATE COLLEGES	PRIVATE COLLEGES*	TOTAL
	Madison	Milwaukee			
No. graduates reporting	1113	86	605	1140	2944
% with jobs	46%	52%	43%	56%	49%
% seeking jobs	12%	16%	34%	13%	17%
% entering advanced studies	25%	9%	11%	17%	19%
% entering military service	14%	23%	11%	13%	13%
% plans not reported	3%	NONE	1%	1%	2%

*Includes Marquette University.

B. WOMEN

	UNIVERSITY OF WIS.		STATE	PRIVATE COLLEGES*		TOTAL
	Madison	Milwaukee	COLLEGE	Co-ed	Women's Coll.	
No. graduates reporting	625	112	486	511	198	1932
% with jobs	51%	76%	78%	47%	56%	58%
% seeking jobs	24%	14%	18%	33%	25%	25%
% entering advanced studies	8%	2%	.5%	7%	14%	5%
% marriage (home-making)	13%	8%	2%	11%	4%	10%
% plans not reported	4%	NONE	1.5%	2%	1%	2%

* Includes Marquette University.

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TABLE II

PER CENT OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN GRADUATES WHO HAD SECURED JOBS AT GRADUATION
(By College and Course)

	MEN			WOMEN		
	Number of Graduates	Had Jobs	Seeking Jobs	Number of Graduates	Had Jobs	Seeking Jobs
Agriculture	81	28%	12%	---	--	--
Commerce	225	55%	18%	19	64%	32%
Education*	78	40%	30%	284	65%	8%
Engineering	254	80%	2%	--	--	--
Home Economics	--	--	--	67	57%	21%
Letters and Science						
Humanities	45	16%	20%	83	23%	30%
Biological Science	76	4%	4%	36	30%	50%
Physical Science	66	29%	9%	11	43%	9%
Social Science	229	30%	17%	81	27%	30%
Nursing	--	--	--	14	50%	14%
Pharmacy	55	78%**	5%	10	60%	10%

*These include students who majored in non-teaching majors such as applied art, occupational therapy and recreation. Of those prepared for teaching in elementary and secondary school, 40% of the men and 70% of the women had secured teaching positions; 30% of the men and 15% of the women were seeking jobs.

**Includes internships.

Table II shows that, in general, much larger proportions of the graduates who had prepared in courses which have specific occupational objectives, particularly commerce, engineering and teaching, had secured jobs before graduation from college. It will be shown later, however, that larger proportions of liberal arts majors, particularly in the humanities and sciences, are continuing to graduate or professional schools.

b. Those who were seeking jobs. Many of the graduates reported that negotiations for positions were still under way at graduation, so the per cent of those holding jobs by mid-summer would be much higher than shown in Tables I and II. Larger proportions of graduates with liberal arts majors, other than those in economics and science, however, indicated that they were seeking jobs. This per cent was highest for women graduates, although larger per cents of men who had majored in the humanities or in other non-occupationally related majors, also had not secured jobs at graduation.

c. Those who were continuing their education. Two hundred forty-nine men and ninety women planned to continue their studies in graduate, medical, law, or theological schools. These numbers are one out of about five men, and one out of twenty women. Two hundred three (203) of those continuing to advanced studies had received either scholarship or fellowship awards or appointments to assistanship. This number is thirty-one per cent of all graduates continuing to advanced studies.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN GRADUATES
WHO WERE CONTINUING TO ADVANCED STUDIES (FULL-TIME);
AND THOSE WHO HAD ASSISTANTSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS
(By College and Course)

A. MEN

SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	CONTINUING		ASS'T OR FELLOWSHIP	
	Number	Per Cent*	Number	Per Cent**
Agriculture	15	18%	12	80%
Commerce	24	11%	6	25%
Education	13	7%	4	36%
Engineering	34	14%	22	65%
Home Economics	--	--	--	--
Letters and Science Majors:				
Humanities	16	35%	3	19%
Biological Science	62***	50%	9	15%
Physical Science	35	53%	18	51%
Social Science	72	31%	19	26%
Nursing	--	--	--	--
Pharmacy	5	9%	2	40%

*Refers to per cent of graduates in school or college.

**Refers to per cent of those continuing to advanced studies.

***Includes 48 who were continuing to Medical School.

B. WO[illegible]N

SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	CONTINUING		ASS'T OR FELLOWSHIP	
	Number	Per Cent*	Number	Per Cent**
Agriculture	--	--	--	--
Commerce	--	--	--	--
Education	10	.7%	5	50%
Engineering	--	--	--	--
Home Economics	4	.4%	None	None
Letters and Science Majors:				
Humanities	10	11%	4	40%
Biological Science	4	11%	2	50%
Physical Science	3	27%	2	67%
Social Science	13	15%	7	55%
Nursing	None	--	None	--
Pharmacy	None	--	None	--

*Refers to per cent of graduates in school or college.

**Refers to per cent of those continuing to advanced studies.

Table III shows that higher per cents of University graduates who major in the liberal arts courses continue to graduate and professional schools than do graduates of courses which have a specific occupational purpose. As previously noted, higher proportions of the graduates of occupationally related courses enter jobs immediately.

Much higher per cents of the graduates of courses in physical sciences, engineering, and agriculture receive assistantships or fellowships than do

graduates in other fields. These facts reflect the large research funds being supplied to these endeavors. Thirty-four per cent of the men graduates and forty-three per cent of the women graduates had been graduated with honors. Of those who had been awarded fellowships or assistantships for advance studies, fifty-one per cent of the men and eighty per cent of the women had graduated with honors.

The per cents of the graduates who will eventually continue to advanced studies is considerably larger than these figures show. Many graduates, both men and women, indicated their plans to attend graduate school either part-time or at a later date. Many graduates entering military service stated this intention, and many graduates entering jobs in cities where graduate schools are located were planning to attend these schools part-time.

d. Men who entered military service. One out of seven men graduates in all colleges of the state were entering military service soon after graduation. These were primarily composed of men who had accepted commissions after completing training in the ROTC. Other men decided to meet obligations of military service before accepting jobs. There was no pronounced difference among the graduates of the different schools in these decisions.

e. Women who were becoming home-makers. The per cents shown in Table I refer to women who indicated no other plan than to be married and establish a home. Some women who had accepted positions, or were

continuing to advanced studies, indicated that they were planning to be married soon after graduation.

The proportion of women who were not planning anything but homemaking were drawn fairly equally from majors in the liberal arts, education and home economics.

THE JOBS OF THE GRADUATES

Engineers

Comparatively few engineering graduates had not accepted positions before graduation last Spring. Many of those who had not were still making choices among job offers. The evidence of this "sellers'" market for engineers in Spring, 1957, was found in all schools of engineering in the state. Electrical and mechanical engineers were most numerous both among the graduates and among those placed at graduation, but all types of engineers were in heavy demand.

TABLE IV

PER CENT OF ENGINEERING GRADUATES SEEKING JOBS
(a) WHO HAD ACCEPTED POSITIONS;
(b) WHO HAD NOT ACCEPTED POSITIONS
AT TIME OF GRADUATION

SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	HAD THEY ACCEPTED JOBS AT GRADUATION	
	Yes	No
A	80%	20%
B	97%	3%
C	100%	0%
D	90%	10%

Table IV shows that almost all engineering graduates had accepted positions. Some of those who had not were commissioned ROTC officers who were entering military service; others were continuing their studies in graduate schools.

Salaries. The beginning salaries of engineers were considerably higher than those of graduates from other courses.

TABLE V

BEGINNING SALARIES OF ENGINEERS
GRADUATED FROM WISCONSIN'S COLLEGES IN SPRING, 1957

Salary	Number
7,500+	4
7,000-7,499	6
6,500-6,999	10
6,000-6,499	53
5,500-5,999	121
5,000-5,499	89
4,500-4,999	6
4,000-4,499	2
Median = $5,700	N = 291

Table V shows the distribution of the beginning salaries of 291 engineering graduates from all four of Wisconsin's schools or colleges of engineering. Forty-three engineering graduates did not report their beginning salaries. It is probable that the salaries above $7,500 shown in this distribution are not beginning salaries, but are salaries of men who have completed degrees while on a job, or have had previous industrial experience.

The median salaries commanded by the graduates of the different schools were as follows: A = $5,425; B = $5,800; C = $5,775; D = $5,800.

Location of jobs. Three hundred fifty-nine (359) engineers reported the locations of the jobs which they had accepted. Of these jobs, forty-four per cent were located in Wisconsin.

TABLE VI

LOCATION OF JOBS REPORTED
BY WISCONSIN'S 1957 ENGINEERING GRADUATES: -(ALL SCHOOLS)

Arizona	1	New Jersey	5
California	31	New Mexico	2
Connecticut	3	New York	22
Delaware	3	North Carolina	2
Florida	1	Ohio	24
Illinois	27	Pennsylvania	10
Indiana	11	Tennessee	1
Iowa	3	Texas	5
Kansas	2	Virginia	2
Massachusetts	1	Washington	1
Michigan	15	West Virginia	1
Minnesota	13	WISCONSIN	159
Missouri	7	Dist. of Columbia	5
Nevada	1	Hawaii	1
		TOTAL	359

Table VI shows that the movement is toward either heavily populated areas or toward areas which contain important defense related projects or other large scale engineering developments. This picture of the movement of engineering graduates is believed to be typical of graduates of institutions in the Mid-West. The number of engineering graduates of schools outside Wisconsin who were employed last Spring by Wisconsin firms is not known, but it is the practice of many firms to recruit personnel from many different schools, both inside and outside the state.

Residence. The graduates also reported whether they were residents of Wisconsin at the time they entered school. Seventy-one per cent (71%) were residents of Wisconsin. Twenty-nine per cent (29%) came to Wisconsin schools from other states.

It is not known what part of the non-resident students took jobs in Wisconsin. If it should be assumed that these students, or most of them, returned to their home states or other states to accept positions, the per cent of Wisconsin residents who found jobs in other states would be considerably less than Table VI suggests.

Business and Commerce

Graduates of courses of business administration or commerce were also in demand. Two hundred forty-four of the 326 graduates of the state's two major schools of business and commerce were wanting jobs, and 189 or seventy-seven per cent (77%) had found jobs before graduation. Almost one-half of these graduates took accounting positions. Next in number were those who

entered sales or marketing jobs, followed by positions in personnel work, insurance, and for women, business education.

Salaries. Beginning salaries were also comparatively good for business graduates although not as high as for engineers.

TABLE VII

BEGINNING SALARIES REPORTED BY BUSINESS COURSE GRADUATES IN SPRING, 1957

Salary	Number
7,000-7,499	1
6,500-6,999	0
6,000-6,499	3
5,500-5,999	3
5,000-5,499	54
4,500-4,999	57
4,000-4,499	31
3,500-3,999	16
3,000-3,499	3
Median = $4,775	N = 168*

*Includes Men and Women

One hundred sixty-eight (168) graduates reported the salaries of their beginning jobs. There was little difference in the salaries paid to the graduates of the two schools. The median for one school was $4,700; the other, $4,800. Salaries of women graduates averaged about $500 less than men graduates.

Location of positions. Fifty-nine per cent of the business or commerce graduates took jobs located with Wisconsin firms or businesses. The others scattered to fourteen states and the District of Columbia as follows:

TABLE VIII

LOCATION OF JOBS REPORTED BY BUSINESS AND COMMERCE SCHOOL GRADUATES, SPRING, 1957

California	2	North Carolina	1
Connecticut	2	New York	2
Delaware	1	Ohio	4
Illinois	31	Pennsylvania	2
Indiana	5	South Dakota	1
Louisiana	1	Washington	5
Michigan	8	Dist. of Columbia	1
Minnesota	13	WISCONSIN	113

Residence. More than eighty-five per cent of the business or commerce graduates who reported their residence stated that they were residents of Wisconsin upon their entrance to school. Illinois contributed the largest number of non-resident students in these courses. It is likely that a considerable number of the thirty-one graduates shown in Table VIII as having accepted jobs in Illinois were residents of that state.

Teachers

Almost all colleges and universities, both public and private, prepare teachers for elementary and secondary schools. Those preparing for teaching outnumber those preparing for any other occupation.

TABLE IX

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WISCONSIN'S COLLEGE GRADUATES
(a) WHO HAD ACCEPTED TEACHING POSITIONS;
(b) WHO WERE SEEKING TEACHING POSITIONS
AT TIME OF GRADUATION

A. MEN

SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	ACCEPTED POSITIONS	SEEKING POSITIONS	PER CENT OF ALL GRADUATES WHO SOUGHT TEACHING POSITIONS
Universities	33	19	5%
State Colleges	178	138	50%
Private Colleges	40	12	6%

B. WOMEN

SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	ACCEPTED POSITIONS	SEEKING POSITIONS	PER CENT OF ALL GRADUATES WHO SOUGHT TEACHING POSITIONS
Universities	207	56	24%
State Colleges	277	78	73%
Private Colleges	156	30	26%

C. TOTAL - MEN AND WOMEN

SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	ACCEPTED POSITIONS	SEEKING POSITIONS	TOTAL
Universities	240	75	315 (26%)
State Colleges	455	216	671 (55%)
Private Colleges	196	42	238 (19%)
TOTAL ALL COLLEGES	891	333	1,224 (100%)

Table IX shows that the state colleges prepared more than one-half of the 1957 Spring graduates who were planning to enter teaching. The private colleges are like the universities in the much smaller proportions of both their men and women graduates who prepare for and enter teaching positions. Women outnumber men almost two to one.

Location of Jobs. In contrast with the situation with engineering and business graduates, the great majority of graduates who entered teaching took positions with elementary or secondary schools in Wisconsin.

TABLE X

LOCATION OF TEACHING POSITIONS REPORTED BY
1957 SPRING GRADUATES
(BY TYPE OF COLLEGE)

LOCATION OF POSITION	STATE COLLEGES		PRIVATE COLLEGES		UNIVERSITIES*	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
In Wisconsin	89%	81%	76%	76%	75%	60%
Outside Wisconsin	11%	18%	24%	24%	25%	40%

*University of Wisconsin and Marquette University

Table X shows that much larger proportions of the graduates of the state colleges accepted jobs in Wisconsin schools than did graduates from the private colleges or the universities. The similarity between the graduates of the private colleges and the universities is again noted. Almost one-half of the University of Wisconsin graduates prepared for elementary school teaching accepted positions in other states -- almost one-fourth of them going to schools in California.

TABLE XI

STATES REPORTED AS EMPLOYING ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY TEACHERS FROM WISCONSIN'S 1957 COLLEGE GRADUATES

Arizona	3	Minnesota	45
California	24	Missouri	1
Colorado	5	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	2	New Jersey	2
Florida	2	New York	6
Idaho	1	North Dakota	1
Illinois	62	Ohio	3
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	2
Iowa	8	Texas	3
Kansas	1	Virginia	1
Maryland	1	Washington	1
Massachusetts	1	WISCONSIN	872
Michigan	35	TOTAL	1,084

Table XI shows that graduates who were not teaching in Wisconsin or its neighboring states were tending to move west rather than east for their jobs. One-half the states listed lie west of the Mississippi River. Leaving out the states which border Wisconsin, forty-one teachers accepted jobs in the western states and twenty-one accepted jobs in the eastern states.

Within the state, the placement of the teachers tended to follow the concentration of population toward the larger cities in all areas, and toward the southeastern quarter of the state generally. Few graduates of schools located in the southern part of the state moved above the southern half of the state. Some who had lived in the northern half previous to

their college attendance returned to teaching positions near their home communities. In general, schools in the northern half of the state must rely upon finding the great majority of their teachers from schools located in their areas.

Salaries. Salaries of graduates entering teaching averaged approximately $3,900. Salaries reported by students accepting jobs in states outside Wisconsin were somewhat higher than salaries in Wisconsin. The beginning annual salaries for teachers are considerably lower than those for engineers and for graduates entering business positions. If monthly salaries had been reported, the difference would not have been so great since the teachers' salaries are normally for nine or ten months service. The teachers, however, are normally expected to spend summers in advancement of their competence as teachers, and cannot always consider the two months as an opportunity to increase their earnings.

TABLE XII

SALARIES REPORTED BY WISCONSIN'S 1957 COLLEGE GRADUATES:
MEN AND WOMEN
TEACHERS

Salary	Number of Men	Number of Women
5,500+	1	1
5,000-5,499	4	2
4,500-4,999	12	23
4,000-4,499	118	146
3,500-3,999	124	466
3,000-3,499	--	39
2,500-2,999	1	3
	N = 260	N = 680
	Median = $4,050 (approx.)	Median = $3,875 (approx.)

Table XII shows that there is little difference between the median salaries paid to beginning women teachers and to beginning men teachers. More than one-half of the men, however, were paid salaries of $4,000 or above, while about one-fourth of the women reached these salary levels.

Residence. Eighty per cent (80%) of the graduates who reported their residence stated that they lived in Wisconsin at the time they entered college. This is approximately the per cent which accepted positions in Wisconsin schools. In general, students who prepare for teaching intend to teach in their home states, and therefore prefer to attend colleges within their own states, and meet the teacher certification requirements of those states.

Agriculture

Eighty-one graduates of the College of Agriculture (University of Wisconsin) reported their plans. Thirty-one had accepted jobs at graduation. Starting salaries ranged from $3,000 to $6,000. The median salary was $4,750. Seventeen of the jobs are in Wisconsin. Only two graduates listed farming as their occupation; most of the positions were in agriculturally-related occupations. Twenty-three of the graduates were going into military service and fifteen were entering graduate schools. Ten had not been placed in jobs at the time of graduation. About eighty-five per cent of the graduates were Wisconsin residents.

Home Economics

Seventy-five women reported that they were graduates in home economics in courses other than teacher-education. Of these, forty-five had accepted positions and sixteen had not accepted positions at graduation. Ten were planning marriage and home-making as their immediate careers. Four were continuing to graduate school. The dietitians were moving to internship in many states, from California to New York. About one-half of the jobs reported were in Wisconsin. About eighty per cent of the graduates were Wisconsin residents.

Nurses

Seventy-six women reported that they were graduates of the course in nursing. Twenty-seven graduates had been placed at graduation, fifteen of these in Wisconsin. The salaries which were reported ranged from $3,000 to $4,900, with a median of about $4,150. About seventy-five per cent of these graduates were residents of Wisconsin.

Liberal Arts

This section deals with graduates of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin, the College of Liberal Arts at Marquette University, and the graduates of the following coeducational liberal arts colleges: Beloit, Carroll, Lakeland, Lawrence, Milton, Northland, and St. Norbert. Graduates of any of these colleges who accepted

positions as teachers have been excluded from this tabulation. Liberal arts graduates who prepared for teaching were included in the section on Teachers.

Plans. Nine hundred forty-three (943) men graduates from liberal arts courses of Wisconsin colleges reported their plans. Three hundred fifty-nine (359) women graduates reported plans.

TABLE XIII

PLANS OF LIBERAL ARTS GRADUATES OF WISCONSIN'S COLLEGES
SPRING, 1957

PLAN	MEN	WOMEN
% who had jobs	27%	28%
% who were seeking jobs	17%	34%
% who were entering graduate school	39%	18%
% who were entering military service	17%	--
% who were becoming home-makers	--	20%

The plans of the liberal arts graduates, both men and women, differ markedly from the plans of the groups previously reported. Smaller per cents had secured positions; larger per cents were seeking positions; and larger per cents were continuing to graduate or professional schools. Law and medical schools usually require or recommend the completion of a liberal arts course for admission. The graduates shown in these tabulations include those who were preparing for law and medical schools. Separate analysis

of the graduates of the University of Wisconsin shows that fifty per cent of the liberal arts men graduates who had secured positions at graduation were majors in economics or in journalism (economics forty per cent; journalism ten per cent).

Salaries. The median starting salaries of the men who were liberal arts graduates compare favorably with those of business course graduates. The annual salaries of the women graduates approximate the median salaries of beginning women teachers.

TABLE XIV

SALARIES REPORTED BY LIBERAL ARTS GRADUATES OF WISCONSIN COLLEGES
SPRING, 1957

Salary	Number of Men	Number of Women
6,000+	6	-
5,500-5,999	12	2
5,000-5,499	27	4
4,500-4,999	48	7
4,000-4,499	24	12
3,500-3,999	14	30
3,000-3,499	4	15
2,500-2,999	2	1
	N = 137	N = 71
	Median = $4,750	Median = $3,833

Location of job. About one-half of the liberal arts graduates had accepted jobs outside of the state (forty-nine percent of the men; forty-seven per cent of the women). The locations of the jobs were scattered

from New York and Washington D.C. to California and Washington, and from Idaho to Georgia.

Residence. About seventy-seven per cent of the liberal arts graduates were residents of Wisconsin. The others came from thirty-one other states and the District of Columbia.

SCHOOLS IN WHICH WISCONSIN'S 1957 COLLEGE GRADUATES PLANNED TO ENTER ADVANCED STUDIES

Graduates who were entering advanced studies named ninety-seven different schools in the United States, and twelve schools in ten foreign countries as the schools which they planned to attend. Two-thirds of these students were continuing their studies in Wisconsin colleges or universities. Of those who graduated from private colleges, sixty per cent were continuing their studies in privately-controlled institutions. Of those who graduated from public colleges, eighty per cent were continuing in public colleges.

TABLE XV

UNIVERSITIES ELECTED BY THREE OR MORE WISCONSIN COLLEGE GRADUATES FOR THEIR ADVANCED STUDIES

State

University of California (Berkely)	6
University of Illinois	7
Indiana State University	5
State University of Iowa	3
University of Michigan	10
University of Minnesota	18
Ohio State University	5
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	206

Private Colleges and Universities

University of Chicago	9
Cornell University	3
Columbia University	3
Detroit University	3
Georgetown University	3
Institute of Foreign Trade	4
Loyola University	3
Marquette University	78
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3
Northwestern University	3
Stanford University	4